

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME II.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

NUMBER 25.

## LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 3 DECEMBRE 1881.

### L'HARMONIE DU PARTI.

Les dernières élections démontrent clairement qu'il est nécessaire que l'harmonie règne dans le parti républicain de ce pays, surtout quand on voit l'avènement au pouvoir, d'une administration, laquelle, supportée par un parti uni de tout les Etats, démolirait complètement la démocratie des Bourbons. La Louisiane qui est sans aucun doute un Etat républicain, souffre de cette calamité. Deux tickets électoraux furent mis en avant à la dernière élection Nationale, facilitant ainsi le parti Démocratique à rentrer à pleine voiles dans nos ports, en cas d'accident. Nous avons eu à Chicago deux délégations, et maintenant nous avons deux comités réclamant chacun le droit légal de représenter le parti. La situation est malheureuse, et cet état de choses ne devrait certainement pas exister. Il y a quelque chose de travers quelque part, qui demande à être redressé. Si nous sommes Républicains, si nous désirons le succès du parti, nous devons sérieusement chercher à résister à cette calamité. Le remède nous importe peu, que les causes qui ont fait surgir dans nos rangs cet état de choses, et nous devons savoir si les intérêts individuels, les petites jalousies, tant politiques que personnelles, doivent continuer à exister au détriment, à la démoralisation de tout le parti.

Le Louisianaian conseille la paix, qui peut être faite honorablement et avec justice. Aucun motif personnel, ne devrait entraver le parti, le véritable devrait être l'Union. Les deux factions ont présenté au peuple leur réclamation, elles se sont fait la guerre assez longtemps, elles ont chacune des droits qui commandent le respect; que celle qui s'était retirée de la lice, fasse les premiers pas, et on déterminera en conférence sur les moyens d'établir solidement, les bases d'un seul et grand parti. Les espérances démocratiques, à l'égard de notre division ainsi que les chances de succès du parti Républicain sont suffisantes pour nous montrer combien il est nécessaire que nous nous unissions. Que nos chefs prennent l'initiative, honnêtement et intérieurement; que ceux qui sont une barrière à notre succès s'écartent et qu'aucune position ne soit prise au détriment du parti. L'abus du patronage Fédéral devrait cesser, et chacun, agir selon les principes et non selon les places.

L'Administration Nationale est solide. Nous avons un Président organisateur, et imbu de l'harmonie du parti. Les Républicains de la Louisiane ne devraient pas, par des dissensions locales, entraver son Gouvernement. Le Louisianaian est un allié fidèle de la faction qui représentait Grant dans cet Etat, et cette faction, est unanimement, la plus forte des deux. Nous prenons le devant, et déclarons que nous ne pouvons contrecarrer le succès du parti, mais qu'au contraire nous ferons tout en notre pouvoir pour unir celui-ci. Unifié avec la race qui forme la majorité Républicaine de cet Etat, nous avons plus, que les autres, en jeu. La préservation des principes Républicains est notre seule garantie. La liberté de nos institutions, la protection de nos suffrages, nous sont plus chères que des dimensions de parti. L'Education de nos enfants, l'agrandissement de notre peuple, enfin tout ce qui nous est cher est lié au succès des Républicains. Le moment est donc venu, où il est urgent de demander la paix. Rien de faux ne doit nous arrêter, et si parmi nous, il s'en trouve qui doivent sacrifier des places pour les droits de la masse, pour le succès du parti; qu'ils le fassent. De-

puis quelques jours le Sénateur Kellogg travaille à concilier les choses, nous ignorons jusqu'à quel point il a réussi, mais nous disons qu'il devrait réussir. Si nos chefs manquent d'habileté à concilier les deux factions, que l'Administration à Washington agisse promptement, et écarte ceux qui sont dans le chemin.

Nous faisons dès aujourd'hui des efforts pour amener l'harmonie dans notre parti, et s'ils étaient infructueux, nous ne manquerons pas d'afficher publiquement, ceux qui nous des dehors hypocrites les auraient entravés. Notre adresse aux Républicains de l'Etat est, "ayons la paix."

### LE CLUB AMERICAIN.

La réunion des membres de l'Américain Club jeudi de la semaine passée a été une des plus distinguées qu'il y ait eues depuis le renversement du parti dans l'Etat. On remarquait parmi les invités le Gouverneur, Antoine, le Gouverneur Pinchback, l'officier Naval Dumont, le Général Elliott, le Voyer Général Gla, l'Hon. T. T. Allain, l'Hon. A. Bourgeois. Les Hon. C. F. Ladd, J. B. Gaudet, Peter Joseph, Gen. A. Paria, A. Dejoie, Paul Trévigne, Félix Antoine, T. D. S. De Tucker, Saml. Wakefield, A. Bertoussier, Rev. R. Blunt et d'autres; l'éditeur du Louisianaian, et tous les membres du club. Les invités se sont entretenus de choses et d'autres, et sur les 11 heures ils firent droit aux mets préparés, (avec tout le luxe imaginable) sur une table disposée dans la partie arrière de l'établissement. Monsieur J. D. Kennedy, président du club, le Gouverneur Pinchback, le Général Elliott, le Colonel Dumont, et l'Hon. W. G. Brown, ont adressé un petit discours à la société, le tout approprié à la circonstance. On n'a en dans cette réunion aucune ligneur forte. Les "toasts" furent portés à l'eau froide. L'Américain Club est une gloire sociale pour la communauté, et l'on ne peut faire trop d'éloges à son président et à son comité exécutif pour la décoration splendide de ses salons. Les invités se sont retirés à une heure assez avancée de la nuit.

Le Commercial de Cincinnati publie une lettre écrite en 1871 par M. Garfield, lettre à laquelle le procès de Gaitau donne une singulière actualité. Il s'agit dans cette lettre d'un vulgaire assassin, jugé à Cleveland. Le défenseur comme toujours cherche à faire passer son client comme fou. Mais l'attitude ferme et digne du juge Payne fit échouer cet argument et le méritable pays a dette à la société. C'est cette attitude du juge Payne qui valut à ce dernier la lettre de félicitations que lui adressa Mr. Garfield, alors simple membre du Congrès. Voici cette lettre.

Cher Juge—Permettez-moi de vous féliciter du réquisitoire magnifique porté par vous devant le jury dans l'affaire Gelentive. Le pays tout entier a contracté envers vous une dette de reconnaissance pour avoir si agement fait justice de l'absurdité que l'on cherche à imposer au pays comme une loi, au sujet de la folie des criminels. Si l'on continuait à s'avancer dans cette voie, il suffirait à un criminel pour le garantir d'une accusation capitale de déraisonner d'abord un peu, puis de s'arracher quelques poignées de cheveux, et enfin tuer son homme. J'espère que vous publierez en brochure cet excellent réquisitoire et que vous l'enverrez à tous les juges des Etats Unis.

Je suis, &c.,  
JAMES A. GARFIELD.  
Sans doute les juges de Guitau connaissent ce réquisitoire et ne manqueraient pas de faire comme le juge Payne.

### VÉLOCIPÈDE MARITIME.

"Un navire unique en son genre et qui a reçu le nom d'Océanie, vient d'être imaginé par un ingénieur de New York. C'est une espèce de vélocipède marin sur trois roues, la coque du bâtiment n'étant pas destinée à flotter l'eau. Le point caractéristique de l'invention est que le support du navire, la partie flottante et les propulseurs ne font qu'un. Le vaisseau flotte sur trois sphères en acier, situées une à l'avant et deux à l'arrière. Chacune de ces sphères est pourvue de frettes ou palettes qui entraînent presque toute la circonférence de la sphère et servent d'auques. Les sphères sont disposées de telle sorte qu'elles peuvent être manœuvrées en arrière ou en avant, ou l'une en arrière et les autres en avant simultanément, ce qui permet de faire tourner le bâtiment entièrement dans sa propre eau, comme disent les marins.

Avec une facilité d'évolutions si parfaite, un gouvernail n'est pas nécessaire. Les œuvres supérieures de l'Océanie reposent sur des sphères et sont aussi légères que solides: Il y a trois ponts: les sautons et les cabines se trouvent à l'arrière entre les roues sur le second et le troisième pont. La longueur du bâtiment est de 20 pieds, et chacune des sphères mesure 60 pieds de diamètre. L'inventeur prétend que son navire sera tout à la fois confortable et insubmersible, et qu'il attirera une vitesse telle, qu'il dépassera facilement les paquebots à vapeur les plus rapides; il pourra effectuer la traversée de New York à Liverpool en moins de six jours."

Nous apprenons avec peine, que la fille de l'Hon. T. T. Allain est atteinte de la fièvre typhoïde. Le Sénateur Allain est actuellement à la Nouvelle-Orléans et attend sa femme malade. Elle a été informée de la maladie de sa fille. Nous espérons que la science médicale et les soins d'un père et d'une mère, viendront à bout de cette terrible maladie.

Au Casino de Trouville.  
Madame—Qu'elle est cette dame que vous avez saluée si gracieusement?  
Monsieur—(hésitant)—C'est une dame... madame...  
Madame—Enfin, c'est une femme à laquelle on dit vous en tu!  
Et comme monsieur cherchait la réponse madame s'écria.  
Je devine ce que c'est! C'est une dame à laquelle on dit vous le soir et tu le lendemain.

Les personnes demeurant à la campagne ou en dehors de la Louisiane, qui désirent se procurer le nouveau roman du Dr. Alfred Mercier, intitulé L'Habitation Saint-Ybars ou Maîtres et Esclaves en Louisiane, peuvent s'adresser à M. H. Billard, (successeur de MM. M. Hébert et Escoffier) coin Chartres et Bien-ville, et sur demande accompagnée d'une piastre et demie (\$1.50), ils leur sera expédié.

Faites imprimer vos cartes, factures, brefs, etc., au No. 102 rue de Chartres, entre St. Louis et Conté. Adressez-vous à A. P. Mollay, foreman du Louisianaian. Vos travaux vous seront faits à des prix qui défient la concurrence.

### FEUILLETON.

Commencé le 26 Novembre.

#### LES NUITS DE LA MAISON DOREE. PAR PONSON DU TERRAIL.

##### CHAPITRE I.

—C'est vrai, mais...  
—Il pleuvait, n'est-ce pas?  
—Justement. Et puis... et puis...  
—Tu es un naïf... lui dit-elle.  
Et elle lui jeta autour du cou ses deux bras blancs comme l'albâtre, et elle effleura son front de ses lèvres roses que les carmines de jadis.

—Allons! dit-elle, à table! Bon jour, Maxime; mettez-vous auprès de moi; là, à ma droite... J'ai faim... Et elle s'assit.  
Raymond souriait toujours, mais il était triste, un anage planait sur son front.

—Oh! ce Raymond! s'écria Antonia en attaquant avec ses doigts roses le bûcheron d'écrevisses, il sera tout à sa vie le plus original des hommes!

—Vous trouvez? fit Maxime.  
—Ma foi! ce sonper en est une preuve.

—C'était ce que je lui disais tout à l'heure.  
—Ah! ah!  
—Chut! mes amis, dit Raymond; ce sonper a un but mystérieux.

—Allons donc!  
—Un but philosophique, même.

—Tais-toi donc, Raymond! s'écria Antonia; le mot de philosophie me fait froid dans le dos.  
—Pourquoi donc chère?

—Parce que j'avais une amie jadis qui était dans une misère complète, une misère de roi déchu ou de poète, et qui disait à chaque instant: Bah! je suis philosophe!...  
—Eh bien! je ne me servirai plus du mot. Seulement...

—Surtout, dit Maxime, tu vas nous expliquer pourquoi nous sonpons ici.

—Parce que j'ai une confiance à vous faire, à toi mon ami, à elle la femme que j'aime.

—Bon! fit Antonia qui montra ses dents blanches en un sourire; voilà que Raymond va tomber dans le sentiment.

Et elle se versa un verre de champagne.

—Pent-être; mais, dans tous les cas, avant ma confiance, dit Raymond, je vous ferai une question à chacun.

—Voyons! fit Maxime.  
Soit! je vais commencer par toi.

Qu'est-ce que l'amitié, cher?

—C'est être deux, n'avez qu'une bourse, qu'une épée et qu'une plume, et aimer deux femmes, c'est-à-dire ne jamais classer l'une chez l'autre.

—Ta définition me plaît, Maxime.

A toi, Antonia...

—Que veux-tu savoir?

—Qu'est-ce que l'amour?

—C'est avoir deux bourses qui s'unissent en un baiser, deux cœurs qui n'ont qu'un seul battement, deux haleines qui se confondent, deux âmes que le bonheur abrutit et qui ne sont plus qu'un instinct.

Raymond eut un cri de joie et tendit ses deux mains, l'une à Maxime, l'autre à Antonia.

—Pardonnez-moi d'avoir douté de vous! dit-il.

—Tu as douté...  
—Oui, de toi, mon cher Maxime, qui après avoir été mon copain de collège, es devenu mon ami dans le monde; de toi, ma bonne Antonia, aux genoux de qui j'ai vu si heureux pendant trois années.

—Je t'aime! murmura-t-elle.  
—Je suis ton frère, ajouta Maxime.  
—Alors, amis, dit Raymond, écoutez ma confidence.

—Voyons! firent-ils étonnés.  
Raymond redeint tout à coup mélancoque.

—Savez-vous bien, dit-il, que je ne sais ni mon nom, ni mon origine. Bah!  
—Je me nomme Raymond, Raymond tout court.

—Qu'importe! fit Antonia, je n'ai pas de préjugés aristocratiques.  
—Soit, reprit Raymond. Je suis né je ne sais où, mes souvenirs d'enfance se perdent dans un vieux chalet ou m'élevait une femme encore jeune et toujours belle que j'appelais ma mère et dont je n'ai jamais eu le nom. Un jour je fus séparé d'elle brusquement et placé dans cette pension de la rue Clichy où tu m'as connu, Maxime.

—Et tu n'as pas revu ta mère?

—Jamais!  
—Cependant...

—Une main mystérieuse finait mes jeunes années et qui avait payé ma pension et mes maîtres d'agrément. J'ai été élevé comme un fils de roi. Escrime, équitation, peinture, musique, ai tout appris.

A vingt ans, j'étais reçu avocat. Ce fut alors que le directeur de ce pensionnat dans lequel j'avais passé mes jeunes années et qui avait toujours été l'intermédiaire entre mes protecteurs inconnus et moi, me dit:

—Raymond, mon ami, vous êtes homme et l'avenir est à vous. Peut-être ignorez-vous toujours, votre origine; mais la fortune console de bien des maux quand elle vient à l'appui d'une bonne éducation et d'un noble cœur. Vous avez tout cela, mon enfant, vous êtes instruit, vous avez l'âme bien placée et vous allez entrer dans la vie avec cinquante mille livres de rente. Tous les six mois, vous recevrez une lettre chargée qui contiendra vingt-cinq mille francs. Allez, et soyez homme!

Je voulus en vain le questionner.

—Mon ami, me dit-il, je suis le dépositaire d'un secret qui mourra avec moi.

Raymond soupira.

—C'est homme est mort, s'écria-t-il, et je ne saurais jamais.

Maxime et Antonia se regardèrent silencieusement.

—Se souviens-tu, Antonia, pour servir Raymond, de Trim, mon cheval alézan brisé?

—Oh! certes! dit la jeune femme, M. de B... te l'a payé quinze mille francs, et j'ai trouvé même que tu avais eu tort de le vendre, bien qu'il t'en ait légèrement.

—Il ne t'en a pas, ma chère.

—Alors pourquoi l'as-tu vendu?

—Parce que j'avais besoin de quinze mille francs.

—Ne m'avais-tu pas demandé ce joli chalet que tu as à Saint-James? Il me fallait cette somme pour en parfaire le prix.

—Mais, mon ami...

—Ce matin, continua Raymond, j'ai vendu mon hôtel.

—Impossible!

—J'avais quelques dettes, il faut les payer.

—Mais...

—Voici tout à l'heure deux ans, acheva le jeune homme, que la source mystérieuse de ma fortune s'est tarie. Mon protecteur inconnu est mort sans doute, et il n'aura pas eu le temps de songer à moi.

Tandis que Raymond parlait ainsi, il regardait Antonia.

Antonia baissait les yeux sur son assiette et roulait une boulette de mie de pain dans ses doigts.

—En sorte, dit Maxime, que tu es ruiné?

—Il me reste environ mille écus, de qui vivre un an.

—Et... après?

—Oh! dit Raymond, je suis instruit, je parle plusieurs langues, j'ai du courage et je saurai bien gagner ma vie.

Antonia se taisait toujours.

—Ma foi! dit Maxime d'un ton un peu sec, à ta place, j'irais chercher fortune en Amérique.

Raymond se baissa, il eut froid au cœur.

—Oser, mon bon ami, poursuivre le créole, la bas, vois-tu, on peut faire tous les métiers sans déroger. On était riche, on ne l'est plus, vite on travaille pour redevenir riche, et quand on l'est redevenu, on retrouve son monde d'autrefois, ses amis, ses relations...

A Continuer.

### New Advertisements.

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Officers of Subordinate Lodges will be installed. To conclude with a PROMENADE CONCERT.

COMMITTEE—Bro. E. J. Webb, Chairman; Bro. W. G. Brown, Bro. Monroe Nelson, Bro. A. W. Thompson, Bro. J. G. Lewis, Bro. J. A. Williams, Bro. V. L. Lebeche, M. W. F. Lead, Grand Master and Ex-Officio Chairman.

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A sufficient number is enrolled to commence. Both males and females will be received at the night school and taught all the branches of an English Education, from the lowest to the highest. For further information Dr. Thompson can be seen at his residence No. 3624 Baronne street, and at St. Philip's Church at close of service.

SAMUEL W. LEWIS,  
Private Secretary.  
aug 20 2m

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## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 3 1881.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Wills, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Market, corner Dumaine street.

We state for the information of several of our correspondents that business communications must be directed to H. C. C. Astwood, Editor; and Manager, 392 Bienville street, local notes to W. R. Boyd, 102 Chartres street, until further notice. We cannot be held responsible for communications directed otherwise, and are powerless to redress complaints.

## THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE LOUISIANIAN, 392 BREVILLE STREET, NEW YORK.

## AGENTS.

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J. W. Edwards, City.  
Mr. John Pochea,  
Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City;  
B. Boguile,  
Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers;  
Mr. A. Parval, Thibodaux;  
Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux;  
Mr. A. H. Colwell, East and West Baton Rouge.  
Mr. B. V. Baranco, East and West Baton Rouge.  
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.  
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.  
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.  
David Young, Concordia.  
R. F. Cook, Onatchita.  
L. A. Morine, St. Martinville.  
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.  
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.  
A. B. Frangola, St. Louis.  
Mr. W. C. Norton, Kansas, Topeka.  
at J. Walker, Texas.

The contest for the Speakership in the National Congress is a lively one. The chances are even between Hisscock of New York and Kasson of Iowa.

Responses to the call of the stalwart Committee are rapidly pouring in from all over the State showing that there is life and activity yet in Republican ranks in Louisiana. As soon as a majority of parishes will be heard from the organization will be published through the columns of the LOUISIANIAN.

We cannot fail to make favorable mention of Miss O. B. Flower of Algiers who is working so energetically for the LOUISIANIAN in that prosperous little town. Under her management the LOUISIANIAN is rapidly finding its way into the homes of our people at Algiers.

Delinquent subscribers are again reminded that their days are numbered. Their delinquency closes in with the old year. In this age of progress all dead weight must be sloped off and give place to life, honesty and activity. You have yet time to redeem yourselves.

A great many of the Republican members of the House of Representatives are in the city ready for the Extra Session on Monday, which no doubt will be reported in our local columns. A talk with Mr. Vivian Gardner of Assumption, reveals the fact that he will be more interested in educational appropriations than any other matter that may come before the House. Mr. Gardner seems very much interested in our school affairs, which is a step in the right direction. We hope that he will be ably supported by all of his colleagues.

## A UNITED PARTY.

In our last issue we tried to show the necessity of a united party. If the Republican party in Louisiana means nothing else but holding an office, things are running along all right; but if the will of the people are to be respected, party harmony is essential. But party harmony is essential to the success of the party. The Louisiana Republican party does not mean the absolute control of the Federal patronage as it now exists, by those who until recently were openly opposed to the head of the present Administration and its friends. It means a reorganization of the forces, the bringing together of all elements by a just recognition of whatever claims they may possess. The idle rumors circulated through the columns of Democratic journals as to the position taken by Judge Beattie, one of the representatives of the Grant wing of the party, in this State are too absurd to be entertained by any one who is acquainted with the position taken by him and that element. Office has always been a secondary consideration with them. The success of the party is paramount with them to all other considerations. The point made by the LOUISIANIAN was to establish the fact that the Stalwart wing of the party was not opposed to party harmony but have done all in their power to purify the party in this State. Of all the boasted talk about compromise not a single official step has been taken in that direction since the one just previous to the last National election which was carried on in good faith by the Stalwart Committee and its friends, but which was openly violated by the other side: notwithstanding all of this, there is still a desire to harmonize the party, upon a just and equitable basis, but no surrender. The LOUISIANIAN is but reflecting the sentiments of the honest masses throughout the State who approves its course by the testimonials received from day to day and as a watchman upon the tower, stands ever ready to guard the interests of the people. We have not had to straddle at all to be in line with President Arthur's Administration. We can point with pride to our columns of May, June and July last and up to date, when we stood almost alone repelling the slanders against the Vice-President, the resigning Senators and General Grant. We were with them at Chicago, we were with them then, and we are with them now. It is strange then that we should be willing to make some sacrifices to see a united party not only in Louisiana but in every State of the Union, to stand by an Administration which is worthy of the support of every patriotic citizen? Hence we say the time has come for party harmony. We repeat that if there are any who must step down and out to bring about the result let them go; let all individual interest be buried in the desire to bring about party harmony. We suggested conferences in our last issue, we suggest them now; let the overtures be made by those who have or who presume to have everything in their own hands, let it be done fairly and squarely, and let the acknowledged will of the people be respected as to the result. But let us have no more dissembling for the purpose of hoodwinking the Administration, and prejudicing it against its friends. If there is any real desire for party harmony let us have some evidence of the fact but not like those of old, crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace." We trust that the Administration will not take a leap in the dark, but that a thorough canvass of the situation be had before reaching results in connection with the success of the party in Louisiana.

We would ask our agents all over the State to make a rapid canvass between now and the first of January. We would like to begin the year with one thousand new subscribers. It is a year of great political activity and the masses should be kept thoroughly posted in all matters looking to the interest of the race. Texas, Ayovellen, Shreveport and St. Mary are in the lead. Let other sections wake up.

## THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Extra Session of our State Legislature which will convene on Monday next, will foreshadow the policy of Gov. McEnery's Administration. The people of the State have not yet had an opportunity of judging the real course to be pursued by the Governor, but before many days hence we can not fail to show his hand. The Bourbon element in the Legislature predominates to a large extent, but the Conservative element with the support of the Republican members can checkmate many wrongs if they have the support of the Administration. There are a great many measures of importance to be considered by the General Assembly at this Extra Session. The bonded debt of the State and the educational interest are of greater importance to our people than any other, saving the right of suffrage. We shall wait anxiously the Governor's message and the foreshadowing of his policy before venturing any criticism. We shall expect our Republican friends though few in number to stand true to their colors and clamor loudly for better educational facilities for our people, more stringent laws protecting our civil rights, and a free vote and an honest count. The LOUISIANIAN will keep its readers posted with the doings of the Legislature.

Ex-Congressman Rainey is a candidate for the clerkship of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Rainey is a colored man of unquestionable ability and reputation, and is in every way worthy of the position. He is entitled to the unanimous support of the Republican members. It should be remembered that colored Republicans are deprived of any representation in Congress. Saving the possibility of Mr. Lynch getting his seat, by the lawless methods of the South, it would be but justice to the race for the Republicans to elect Mr. Rainey, showing to the Democrats the sincerity of their campaign assertions. We hope that Congressman Darrall may in just recognition to his large constituency cast his vote for Mr. Rainey.

Messrs. Blanche Sterrett of Shreveport, Alex. Noguez of Avoyelles, and R. J. Walker of Texas, are doing a good work for the LOUISIANIAN. Their money orders with names for subscribers find their way to our office weekly. With a few more such patriotic agents the colored people of this State will have a self supporting organ to defend their rights which is so easily in need of defence. We appreciate the friendship and support of these friends and present them to the Republicans of their section as the right kind of individuals to guard their interests in every particular.

President Arthur's message is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. No man in the United States has grown to such rapid popularity as President Arthur. A scholar, a patriot and a gentleman he has already gained the confidence of all loyal republicans in the Nation.

## ROSCOE CONKLING.

It would be well for some of our corbustone statesmen to read Senator Lamar's opinion on Senator Conkling, and if they have honest convictions at all they may be convinced of their egotism. Mr. Conkling is the ideal American Statesman, he is the greatest man in the republican party and one of the greatest men in the history of his country. No Republican who can direct himself of the greed for office can fail to look upon him otherwise than as a great and good man. He is the place in President Arthur's cabinet. He is beloved by the republican masses of Louisiana, and his name stands side by side with Gen. Grants in the hearts of our people. We honor Senator Lamar for his honest opinion of a great man though his political opponent.

## LAMAR ON CONKLING.

While Senator Lamar was in the city, Mr. Conkling was casually referred to, and Mr. Lamar was asked what he thought the great New York

Senator would do. The question referred to Mr. Conkling's future political course and his influence and connection with the present Administration. Mr. Lamar answered the question at some length. Mr. Conkling, he said, does not need to hold official place to wield vast influence in the United States.

He towers above a vast majority of the office-holders, and a vast number of the people have confidence in his ability, his statesmanship, and his incorruptibility. As the people esteemed and honored Clay, Orinon, and Webster in their day, and as they honor Seymour now, they honor Conkling. This, of course, is not spoken in any party sense. Mr. Conkling is a great orator, a bold leader, and any man in his own party or the opposition, who does not take him into the account in making up the political calculation, will be largely at fault. The uncertain condition of his great State, and the great need of both parties to secure it, gives Mr. Conkling a preeminently commanding position, and the past history of the gentleman leaves no room to doubt his ability to see it.

Many superficial observers do not beyond Mr. Conkling's mere personal peculiarities. They think of him as he is pictured in the cartoon as a tumbled out of the Senate, knocked off the railroad track by Administration train of President Garfield, or the way he arranges his hair, or his haughty demeanor.

These are mere specks on the portrait of a really great man. It is a mistake to imagine that a man of such power over men must hold a Senatorial position to accomplish great political purposes. While a Senatorial position has advantages, it also has its drawbacks. How could such a place add to the greatness of Horatio Seymour? It is hardly to be doubted that Mr. Conkling could go into the Cabinet. But it is very doubtful that even a Cabinet position would increase his power in his party. His party would have been over-whelmingly defeated last year without Conkling, and it will never be a strong again until Mr. Conkling is one of its active, leading spirits.—Vicksburg Herald.

The Mobile Gazette says: Internal Revenue Collector James T. Rapier has eight deputies under him, has forty-two deputies in his collection district and has nearly all of the illicit whisky distilleries in the State in his district. He has captured, during his term of office, 160 illicit distilleries. His office was inspected last Saturday, and he received notice to-day that it stands and is ranked first class in every particular. He has made as good a record in his job as has been made in any office in the United States. His office is A1 in every particular.

Aside from his official duties, Mr. Rapier is engaged in planting, having a plantation in Lowndes county, and gives employment to 300 hands. His crop this year has brought him \$10,000. His standing among the business men here and elsewhere is very high, and his credit a No. 1 in commercial circles.

Mr. Rapier is not only a representative man of his race in politics, but also in commercial and agricultural pursuits, thrift, energy, sagacity and industry. He has done more to popularize Negro suffrage than any other person in the State.

Chicago Conservator: H. A. Pledger, of the Atlanta Blade, one of the most influential and ablest of colored editors, is an aspirant for the post-mastership of Alabama, Ga. We hope he will succeed. Republican voters at the south are almost exclusively colored men; while the offices are filled almost exclusively by white men. When there are not enough southern white men who will stoop to draw pay as republican officials, the powers that be import northern white men to draw federal benefits. They never think to give deserving colored men honorable offices. We must be content to serve as janitors, messengers and lackeys. But the republican party does not properly recognize the colored voter under the administration, it will be useless to call for it in "eighty-four." We are tired of voting millions to white men and mills to ourselves. Southern politics must be re-adjusted all around. We want a few post-offices, marshalships and land offices. Give the colored voter worthy representative positions and all will be well—continue the broom and spittoon policy and there will be trouble in the camp.

Mr. Pledger has our endorsement.

## PEOPLE OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

Having made a flying trip to the "twin cities by the sea," on the 29th ultimo, returning the next day in order that the interests of the Advocate might not suffer, we could give our readers no information in our last but waited until now, when making a little longer stay, better opportunity would be afforded to give matters interesting to the general public.

Every body is discussing politics, and the election is being quietly conducted. In Norfolk the separate line of voters which previously existed and afforded opportunities, by delaying colored voters with unnecessary questions, for preventing a Negro from exercising the right of franchise, are abandoned. Both white and colored voters are in the same line and are moving like fair play. In Portsmouth the same good order is observed and Republican look hopeful for the success of their ticket; but the result can only be ascertained when the vote is counted and the victors declared. The success of the Republican ticket will inspire the colored people—especially the colored people—with new life and induce them to many a forward step to which they now hold back. Should Cameron be defeated it will require extraordinary effort to rally them in behalf of a similar movement.

Outside of politics the outlook is decidedly encouraging. Norfolk and Portsmouth are doing more business than ever before in their history. Cotton, peanuts and oysters are the staples of the two cities. The cotton trade is the life of the two cities. The cotton trade is the life of the two cities. The cotton trade is the life of the two cities.

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that the equality of all men at the ballot-box and away from it is not a theory of the Constitution but an incontestable, a living reality. Mahone would represent in the Cabinet to some Virginia man, the South, not composed of white Democrats and black Republicans, but composed of men of all shades of political faith, who only want a just measure of encouragement to divide honorably on vital issues, and thus make the new idea which is springing out of the ashes of the rebellion into the XVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.—Ex.

## THE COLORED MEN.

AN APPEAL IN THEIR BEHALF BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THEIR OWN RACE.

To the Editor of the Sun.—Sir: Forty and more years of devoted effort, prompted by manly instincts, without pay or hope of reward, for the abolition of slavery and to have the colored man secured in equality before the law, settles your correspondence to some Virginia man, the South, not composed of white Democrats and black Republicans, but composed of men of all shades of political faith, who only want a just measure of encouragement to divide honorably on vital issues, and thus make the new idea which is springing out of the ashes of the rebellion into the XVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.—Ex.

All of the above being true, may your correspondent, as a colored man, entreat that all asperity and unkind feeling be buried, and that the remembrance of the unpleasant past be committed to the tomb of forgetfulness? May there be each fraternal relations on all sides, in all sections, between all parties—within those proper bounds that will ever exist in communities—as will leave the colored man free, like other men, to form social and business relations; may we not say, Virginia, new policy points in this direction. The South is beginning to consider its material interests. This will banish old prejudices, lead to broader and more expanding efforts and fellowships; result therefrom will be co-operation equals by white and black for the common weal. Let the example of the North and its moral influence favor the consummation, at an earlier date, of this, the inevitable, day of Atlanta.

Newport, Nov. 1, 1881.

## OSTRACISM.

How is it when distinguished foreigners are to be entertained by our white fellow-citizens, no notice is taken of such men among us as Wm. Still, Robt. Curvis, Isiah Warr, Dr. Keefe, Dr. How, and Prof. Boachet, Thos. H. Bowdoin, and others whose names we might call? There are all respectable gentlemen, possessing both means and culture, and yet they are studiously avoided. It is not so with the German and Irish element of our society. They find ready recognition. But when it comes to us we are rightly left out in the cold. And this is the more noticeable when it is known that such affairs are generally arranged by burr-fused friends politically and religiously. Who are better friends to us politically than are the Irish and German? Who are perfect adepts in forgetting us. Who are better friends religiously than are the Irish and German? Who are better friends to us politically than are the Irish and German? Who are perfect adepts in forgetting us. Who are better friends religiously than are the Irish and German? Who are better friends to us politically than are the Irish and German? Who are perfect adepts in forgetting us.

The proposition to make ex-Congressman J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, Clerk of the House of Representatives should be unanimously adopted. Mr. Rainey is in every way qualified, and it is worthy of any honor that may be conferred upon him. His services as a Representative for six years was distinguished for its usefulness, and the colored race would recognize in his election an acknowledgment of their fidelity to the Republican party.—Inter Ocean.

Marksville, La., Nov. 26th, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—I will again trouble you with a small money order. I wish I could send you a larger one, but it seems that the Republicans here just commence to realize the fact that the LOUISIANIAN is the true standard bearer of the rights of the colored race and the Republican party of Louisiana. Death did its work here on the 18th inst, by calling away from this life one of our oldest and most respected citizens, Judge Francis B. De Bellevue, after a useful and well spent career, died aged 61 years 7 months and 21 days. Judge DeBellevue was a faithful husband, a tender father and a useful citizen. In the discharge of his official duties he was competent, just and honest. In his death the cause of equal rights and justice to all has lost an ever true friend. He leaves a large and respected family, with a large circle of friends to mourn after him.

Yours, ALEX. NOUVEZ.

## PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

GENERAL TRADE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS, RAILROADS AND COAL DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS, OTHER POINTS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30.—The New England and middle States are about closing up the most prosperous year in their history. And yet there is no "boom" in which points to permanent trade in enormous. Production is wanting every nerve to keep even with demand. Every shop and mill and factory is served. General prosperity prevails and business is universal confidence is strong. Money is plenty, immigration is maintained. The gold mine are willing to expand their discounts. Ten million acres have been taken up by opening up western regions West, North and South. The people are scattering at the same time the large cities are increasing in size and wealth. Domestic commerce is increasing at a rapid rate, all these general facts are encouraging. There will be very few heavy transactions for the rest of the year. The people have money and they will spend it during December for things of pleasure.

The iron industry is ever busy, mills are running at full capacity. Buyers have been pushing in orders for iron and steel for every purpose. Railroads have bought all they can at home and abroad. Mining companies have ordered large quantities of machinery—Southern Cotton Mill Companies have placed large orders for textile machinery, which will keep the works busy all winter. The hardware manufacturers have sold out the bulk of stocks and are now filling up.

You might not inappropriately call Pennsylvania the United States coal yard. You might call it the United States cellar. The coal developments in progress will increase supplies largely. Vanderbilt is building a road on the coal fields. So is the Erie Company. So is the Lehigh and Ohio Company. So is the P. E. R. Company. So are some lower lines. The cry is, "coal!" It is surprising what a demand is very common in the East. The miners cannot have coal fast enough. The trains cannot be run fast enough. That is called for. In the western part of the State large sections are being developed. Coke ovens are going up. Railroads are being pushed through almost south ten millions bushels of coal left lying in the valleys. All through the Ohio river valley are being developed an extraordinary degree. The same is true of southern coal fields and is not improvable but that New York will get the best of supplies some day from Alabama.

Our manufacturers who have visited Atlanta speak in the highest terms of its exposition and of the people they met there. The result of the great show will be to increase our commerce between both sections to increase the important and to open the way for capital which is awaiting a field for investment. Never before was there so much money seeking investment.

The coming session of Congress will have a multitude of the important questions to consider. If the Mississippi bill is to be improved for the benefit of St. Louis and New Orleans, New York and Chicago will demand the Hennepin canal. The transportation question is looming up and the money interest are arraying themselves for a contest. Mr. Newman's suggestion for a railroad commission commands serious attention. Stockholders who want to be secure of better dividends want to see shippers who want steady rates. The tariff is being revised and men who have been fighting their lives are favoring it. The proposition now is to appoint a commission to consider and report. The banking interest are quite lively regarding here and in New York to push their work for a rechartering. In fact never before was there such a reorganization in progress. We are as a nation casting off our old clothes and putting on new. One of the latest evidence is a 35 hour train from New York to Chicago and a 48 hour train from Chicago to Jacksonville Ala. We are becoming fast travellers. European railroad men are coming to the States to learn how to manage railroads. Farmers are studying the system of farming. Bankers are coming here to study our financial system. How &c. of Amsterdam the next firm to Rothschilds of Paris have an agent in this city this week looking at banking matters they want to know how it is that the American States can do this imperial banks of Germany, France and Great Britain millions of gold bullion.

New England manufacturers of cotton goods are considerably concerned over the competition which will arise from the South. They like cheap cotton but would not like to be met on equal terms. Cheaper and more expert labor, they think will give them a permanent advantage over Southern mills.

Fifteen ships are nearly completed in the Delaware from ship yards. All for coasts trade, coal shipments by schooners are increasing. Oil exports are also improving. A new type line is being built from central Pennsylvania to the Delaware river.

Activity in cotton is increasing. In some months at New York, increased 20 per cent. Prices are steadily advancing abroad. Wool is fairly active but manufacturers does not purchase in large lots. The dry goods trade was never more active. Orders are pouring in for spring requirements the increase of general wealth is heavy felt in this branch and especially as the holidays approach.

## Local.

On to Washington! "Christmas is coming" and will fall on a Sunday this year.

Gen. W. L. McMillen, returned from a trip to East Carroll last Wednesday.

The show-windows of the stores on Canal street, begin to present a Holiday appearance.

Hon. Alexander Smith, of Baton Rouge, arrived in the city this week en route for Washington.







